## HIS PARTING WORD

Recommendations of Retiring Governor Savage

of State Institutions Advocated-Would Lengthen Terms of Legislators and Abolish Unnecessary State Offices - A Plea for Economy

\*\*\*\*\*\* WHAT GOV. SAVAGE RECOMMENDS.

Governor Savage declares that the provision of the constitution regarding the investment of trust funds is antiquated. He urges that some amendment be devised to remedy the defect and allow the state treasurer to invest in such state, county and foreign bonds as may make safe and profitable investments.

Strict and rigid economy is the keynote of the whole message. The governor denounces unnecessary jobs and all attempts at party spoilation. He maintains that the money of the people should be wisely and judiciously spent and

the matter of denominating the kind of securities which may be purchased. The school trust fund has now reached the enormous proportions with tendencies loward a further increase, and until relief is furnished which shall provide avenues for investment of this fund which do not now exist the best results

which do not now exist the best results sossible will be unprofitable and unsatisfactory to the recupie. During the last two years payments on school land sold, despite the liberality of the state in the matter of exempting from taxation lands in which it has an equity, have greatly increased the trust funds, and

A PLEA FOR ECONOMY.

Tovernor Wants "Snap" Offices Abolished

-Condemns Extravagance.

The government of the state as now

The government of the state as now constituted symbolizes extravagance in a marked degree. Those who framed the existing constitution established departments that for the next twenty-five years, under the most favorable circumstances in the growth and development of the state, will be an unnecessary burden on the tax payers. The people should enjoy government at the lowest gost consistent with good service. Any greater cost is a public injustice. A careful study of this phase of the question justifies me in my own mind in

careful study of this phase of the question justifies me in my own mind in recommending the abolition of the departments of auditor of public accounts and commissioner of public ands and buildings, and the assignment of the duties incumbent thereon to those departments officered by the secretary of state, the treasurer and governor. With a few additional clerks the duties of the auditor and commissioner of public lands and buildings can be performed by the secretary of state, the treasurer and

per year, simplifying government and doing away with the necessity of an out-

ATTACKS SPOILSMEN.

any apparent justification. This policy has been pursued by all political parties until now the state has in its employ at high wages, sufficient officers

and employes to transact ten times

from time to time,

wisely and judiciously spent and urges a careful investment of all the money of the people.

Governor Savage gives a detailed account of the loss of the Norfolk asylum by fire. He urges that all buildings erected by the state be built of fireproof material.

Public service corporations should not be allowed municipal should not be allowed municipal franchises. Competition should everywhere govern the operations of such concerns. Public owner-ship, he opposes. The people should receive compensation for the use of public streets by cor-porations. He advises the ellmination of all municipal franchises.

Ten thousand dollars was the
sum appropriated for the PanAmerican exposition. Of this American exposition. Of this \$1.785.41 remains unexpended.

Nebraska should take a leading part in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. For this purpose a sum of not less than \$75,000 should be appropriated.

be appropriated.

Additional facilities should be placed at the disposal of teachers to get professional training.

No teacher should be eligible who

has not attended a normal school for at least one year.

An appropriation should be made for buildings at Peru.

A normal school should be located in west Nebraska.

The state university as the "can-The state university is the "capsheaf" of the educational system of the state. The administration of Chancellor Andrews has been

efficient. There should be a rigid inspec-tion of foods. The pure food law should be amended so that it will include all food products.

Kerosene should be closely inspected and impure oils excluded from the markets. Gasoline should also be tested.

Geological surveyors should be empowered to enter any lands where their presence does not cause damage to owners or interfere with private rights.

The state should take a leading part in promoting irrigation and remedying defects in the pres-

it system. Action should be taken to form a boundary commission to adjust and prevent disputes arising from the vagaries of the Missouri river. Nebraska has need of a strong and well equipped national guard. The service is at present inade-quate to the demand.

The supreme court commission should be abolished and some ac-tion taken for a revision of the or-ganic law in order to increase the number of judges. Retrenchment is advisable in re-

gard to district sections the litigation does not demand that the present number of judges be retained.

revenue laws must be amended in order to overcome some of the "gross abuses" of the present system. By reason of the delinquencies the state debt is present system. By reason of the delinquencies the state debt is now almost 2 millions. The real trouble is non-payment of taxes and some measure should be taken to compel prompt payment. The state board should raise as well as equalize values. The law reas equalize values. The law requiring property to be assessed at its cash value should be rigidly

The improvements at the Peru Normal, the penitentiary and the Lincoln asylum are needed. All other requests for buildings are

unnecessary.
The sum of \$521.650 is asked for buildings and improvements. The expenditure can be kept down to \$475,000 without impairing the public service. The office of cierk or the sucourt should be made a

The appropriation for the state university should not be raised the, amount allowed two years ago.

Appropriations asked for buildnt the Girls' Industrial school. Institute for the Feeble ed. The Nebraska Industrial some and the Institution for Deaf and Dumb should not be

The penitentiary and the Hastasylum will need slightly increased appropriations.
The State Historical society should be satisfied if its allowance is not decreased and there is

o justification for a request for a increase of \$3,300. The people bear the burdens of and there should much caution exe exercised in mak-

The offices of land commissioner and auditor should be abolished. The board of charities and corrections, the state printing board and the bureau of statistics should abolished

Governor Savage asks that cap-ital punishment be abolished. The only allusion to the Bartley pardon is a paragraph, quoting reasons for the action, in the re-port on pardons and commuta-

Attention should be paid to the diseases of live stock and laws should be passed to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

A constitutional convention should be called. Partisanship should not be allowed to interfere with the eco ical management of state in-

stitutions.
Terms of the members of the legislature should be increased to four years.

Annual elections should be dispensed with and civil service reform in state service should be

encouraged.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* In his message to the legislature today Ezra P. Savage, the retiring gov-

ernor of Nebraska, says:

To the Senators and Representatives Twenty-Eighth Session of the Legisla-ture of Nebraska: Constitutional environments and limitations are such that, to be further li

rcise supervisory control over the sev-ral institutions. It should also be em-owered and required to provide means of employment for convict labor and censed, means an unnecessary hardship on those who bear the burdens of the cost of public government. The state of Nebraska has so developed in its industrial, educational and commercial re-sources that it can no longer be sub-jected to that degree of restraint em-Bodied in the constitution as it now es upon all applications for executive sources that it can no longer be sub-jected to that degree of restraint em-greed in the constitution as it now exists without material interference with its growth and welfare.

Particularly is this true in regard to a profitable investment of the perma-

braska representatives in both branches be urged to give it active attention and support. Should the measure pass it would be an act of wisdom for the state

to turn over its hatchery and equip-ment at South Bend to the general gov-ernment at a nominal cost.

FOR A BOARD OF PARDONS.

Body-Board to Control Institutions.

the state institutions be placed under the supervision of a non-partisan board of control and pardons. This board should be heavily bonded and should be required to purchase supplies, inspect in-stitutions and accounts thereof and ex-

I recommend that the management of he state institutions be placed under

Governor Recommends

institutions. With a nominal outlay for machinery the state can do away with the necessity of appropriating large sums of money out of the treasury each year for the maintenance of that institution. Guided further by the light of experience and reason. I recommend that the laws be so amended as to require relatives of the insane, feeble-minded and inmates of the reform school to bear the expense of the maintenance of these individuals. The state should provide accommodations and medical attention but this expense, along with the general expense of maintenance, should be borne by relatives when financially able to do so, otherwise the cost should devolve on the resident county. nent school trust funds. Section 9 of institutions. With a nominal outlay fer article 8 of the constitution limits the investment of these funds to United States and state securities and registered county bonds of this state, and while no objection can be raised to the quality of the securities enumerated, the fact remains that the latitude of inquality of the securities enumerated, the fact remains that the latitude of investment is inadequate, necessitating the employment of an intermediary between the contracting parties with consequent loss in the way of rebates. Prosperity has been so general with the American people during the last five years, and money has become so plentiful, that interest rates on all stable securities have decreased during that time approximately 100 per cent. Five years ago 8 per cent securities were obtainable in every market. Today 4 per cent securities are difficult to obtain, the general line being below that figure. The constitution prohibits the board of educational lands and funds from using any part of the trust funds for other than the purpose of investment, which prevents the board or the treasurer from going into the open market and paying premiums as do other tovestors. This requires the purchase of securities from

so, otherwise the cost should devolve en the resident county.

I further recommend that the Home for the Friendless be eliminated from politics and placed under the supervision of a non-partisan board composed of women residing in the city of Lincoin. All other visiting and examining boards, a source of considerable expense and often of much dissension, should be abolished.

WANTS BOARD ABOLISHED.

WANTS BOARD ABOLISHED.

The state board of charities has falled by its achievements to justify its further existence at public expense, and I respectfully recommend that this work be left to the churches and the charitably inclined and that the law creating said board be repealed.

The maintenance of two separate homes for soldiers and sallors can by no method of reasoning be justified. These charges, by reason of age and infirmity, have been rendered incapable of performing manual labor and those plans which contemplate the production.

preminus as do other investors. This requires the purchase of securities from or through an intermediary and results invariably in the acquisition of securities at a considerably reduced rate of interest. The loss thus entailed amounts to thousands of dollars annually, nor can I divine any substantial remedy independent of such amendment to the constitution as will afford wider latitude in the matter of denominating the kind of securities which may be purchased. The plans which contemplate the production of food supplies with this class of labor must now be abandoned. The home at Grand Island never has and never can Grand Island hever has and hever can enjoy proper sanitary accommodations. The large tract of land owned by the state at this point is now a source of expense rather than of revenue. The home at Milford is better adapted in every way and the land owned by the state on which this institution is located lands in which it has an equity, have greatly increased the trust funds, and notwithstanding that extraordinary diligence was practiced by the treasurer in making investments, the amount uninvested was a great portion of the time large and its safe-keeping attended by more or less risk.

If the state be empowered to go into the open market and compete with other investors it will, not alone prove remunerative in the way of saving rebates and discounts, but such an active competitor at work in the market will have a tendency to reduce interest rates thereby making a saving to the people both ways. is of sufficient quality to answer all legi-timate purposes. The number of in-mates henceforth will by the workings of time, he gradually reduced and—and of time, be gradually reduced and—and I say it with regret and sorrow—it will only be a few years until the last survivor of that great conflict will have passed away. I recommend, both in consideration of the inmates who can be better provided for and of the tax-payers who should be relieved of all unnecessary burdens, that the property at Grand Island be sold and the inmates transferred to Milford. The expense incident to this change will be trivial compared with the financial saving this will make to the state.

Each session of the legislature has witnessed the unnecessary expenditure of a large sum of money for printing and stationery. Numerous bills are introduced which have no merit to commend them, and, after a great deal of expense making a saving to the people both ways.

The amount of securities held for the permanent school fund now aggregates \$5,380,000. The amount of money which the state has forthcoming from sale contracts of school lands approximates 5 million dollars. Arrangements must be made therefore for a continuous investment of a trust fund of at least 10 million dollars. Under prevailing constitutional limitations investment of anywhere near the full amount of this fund is impossible.

duced which have no merit to commend them, and, after a great deal of expense has been entailed, fail of passage. While many of these bills aim at legitimate achievements, not a few of them are utterly devoid of merit. I therefore recommend that before a bill may be introduced, it be referred to such committee of the house in which it originated as has to deal with subjects of that character and shall be entertained by your honorable body only when its introduction bears the approval of a majority of said committee. Only such number of persons should be employed during a legislative session as is actually necessary to transact its business with proper expedition.

REVENUE.

Wants "Gross Abuse" Remedled by Legislation

I cannot impress upon your minds too firmly the importance of making such amendments to our revenue laws as will forever end the many gross abuses now so widely licenses. By reason of delinquent taxes the state has each year delinquent taxes the state has each year been compelled to utilize its credit until the outstanding warrant indebtedness against the general fund reaches the en-ormous amount of \$1.989,328.63. By rea-son of delinquences each year the state finds its appropriations in excess of gross receipts to the extent of at least \$100, ssitating the Issuan searing warrants to meet authorized expenditures.

the secretary of state, the treasurer and the governor, thus making a saving to the tax payers of approximately \$50,000 per year, simplifying government and The constitution limits the indebtedness of the state to state debt is now clos ay of at least \$100,000 made necessary or accommodations for the new ad-uncts which naturally will be created dollar mark. with a stop from further dollar mark with a stop from further increase conditioned only and solely on such legislation as will compel the payment of taxes by all holders of property. The amount of taxes due the state and delinquent December 1, 1902, as shown by the auditor's records, was \$2,459,422.89. Of this sum the sum of In the conflict for political spoilation the officeseeking class seems to have out-generaled and defeated those who stand for economy, with the result that a large \$1,131.124.61 is due but not delinquent. This makes the amount of delinquent taxes \$2,338.298.28, or a sum \$328.969.65 number of names have been added to the pay roll, and bureaus and departments have been established absolutely without any apparent justification. This policy greater than the outstanding obligations against the general fund. Of the amount delinquent \$1.131.124.61 is for the tax levied in 1901, most of which will be paid into the treasury in the near future, but there still remains, after deducting the delinquencies for 1901, a delinquency of and employes to transact ten times the amount of business devolving on them. A critical investigation will show that in many instances one department is deplicating the work of the other with no other object than to find employment for those -whom the legislature has from time to time established in public office. \$1.197.172.67. which represents delinquen-cies for a period of years prior to 1901. A conservative study of tax statistics discloses the fact that the average annual delinquency is 30 per cent of the taxes levied.

those whom the legislature has from time to time established in public office. If business is transacted properly it does not improve it to have it twice or thrice transacted and if it be transacted improperly the evil can grow no less through the medium of multiplication. NON-PAYMENT OF TAXES. It will be observed therefore, that the taxes, and that the remedy primarily must be such as will compel prompt pay

through the medium of multiplication. As the accredited representative of the people, it is your duty to see that not one dollar of expense is entailed on them beyond the amount required to defray the cost of government honesty and economically administered.

The bureau of industrial statistics is a source of unnecessary expense and should be abolished. The law pertaining to the collection and compilation of industrial statistics should be so amended as to impose this duty jointly on the ment. It is manifestly wrong for the state to be exacting and arbitrary with one class of taxpayers and ultra indifferent and lenient with others. I have in mind the taxes levied on railroad property, not one dollar of which remains unpaid, yet there are those who advocate the adjustment of the discrepancy between our expenditures and receipts, not by requiring the payment of taxes by all, but by requiring corporate interests to contribute a correspondingly greater amount. as to impose this duty jointly on the department of banking, the department of public instruction and the board of agriculture. By so doing the service can be improved and a substantial reduction made in public expense. tribute a correspondingly greater amount. Injustice is written across the very face of this proposition.

made in public expense.

A comparison of expenses incident to public printing fails to justify the existence of the state printing board or for a specific appropriation therefor and I recommend, as a measure of economy that the law creating the said board be repealed and that its duties be imposed on the secretary of state.

Congress is at this time considering a bull which provides for the location of a I recommend that the powers of the state board of equalization be so ex-tended as to empower said board to raise as well as equalize values, and that ounty treasurers be empowered to vey title to property on which the taxes are unpaid, making due provision for redemption of title within a specified Congress is at this time considering a bill which provides for the location of a national fish hatchery in Nebruska. The worth and importance of such an undertaking must be apparent to all. The success achieved by the state in the promotion of fish and game, both by fish hatching and by preventing the wholesale and unlawful destruction of game and fish, makes this a very desirable field for a national hatchery. The legislature at its last session enacted a law creating a system of game wardens. The workings of this law have been eminently satisfactory and the amount received from prosecutions and fees almost balances the expenses entailed, which makes that department almost self supporting. I recovered that your honorable body memorialize Congress to pass this measure and that the Nebruska representatives in both branches time, and for interest on money ad-vanced for tax payment. Payment of taxes on movable and personal property should be due within 60 days after the assessment, so as to guard against loss of taxes through removal and consequent extinction of identification. For the prompt collection of taxes county treasurers should be made liable on their

with these modifications a proper en-forcement of the provisions of our rev-cence laws coupled with an honest and economical administration of public af-fairs will strike an even balance be-tween our recipts and disbursements and put an end to harrassing discrepancies of this character.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS. It is important, too, that the law re-It is important, too, that the law requiring all property to be assessed at its cash value be rigidly enforced. With our property assessed at scarcely 10 per cent of its value, it must result in a high rate of levy while the low valuation makes it appear that Nebraska, one of the principal industrial states of the Union, is still struggling in the shadows of primitive statehood. Those seeking investment consult our laws and our records, and if they find that the combined wealth of Nebraska is \$174,000,000 after more than a third of a century of statehood, and that the tax levy is higher than interest rates, they will not be likely to take up their abode with us. They will assume that the law is enforced and that \$174,000,000 represents be likely to take up their abode with us. They will assume that the law is enforced and that \$174,000,000 represents the aggregate real wealth of the state, whereas it represents scarcely more than 10 per cent of it.

The assessed valuation of the state should not be less than 1 billion dollars, and any lower valuation does the prop-

erty interests of the state an injustice. Py raising the assessed valuation to this amount, the rate of levy may be reduced amount, the rate of levy may be reduced correspondingly, entailing no extra hard-ships, while it will remove a barrier that I am reasonably certain has in its time turned back millions of dollars seeking

EZRA P. SAVAGE.

STORM DELAYS ALL TRAINS.

Passengers Pull Into Union Station from One to Six Hours Late.

The wind storm and cold of Tuesday night and Wednesday played havoc with the railroad service in this section of the middle west. Not one passenger train reached the Union station at Omaha on time Tuesday morning, and they were late from one hour up to six. Freight service meanwhile was much more badly delayed, as every possible leeway was given the passen- inferior. Packers, though, started in bidger trains.

Tuesday night the wind was a fierce northeaster and was actually strong enough at times to practically hold a train facing it still in its tracks. Despite its direction, however, it was not only trains going north and east that were hung up. The wind was so powerful that its crossfire and enfilade on trains running south and west, that, while some of the better kinds were away from it, made travel difficult in those directions also.

Several instances are reported where engineers stopped their trains entirely during certain spasms of the storm, while they were on high or exposed ground. They were afraid to run them because there was danger of being blown off the track while rounding curves.

With trainmen and enginemen the wind played many pranks, none serious as far as has been heard so far. However, no man dared travel along the tops of freight cars save on his hands and knees, and in passenger coach trains of open platforms it was a dangerous feat all night long to pass from one car to another.

Down at the Union station the baggage hands rolled out a dozen or so trucks in expectation of the loads on incoming trains. In a trice the wind had seized the trucks and whirled them in all directions, and one truckman said that if the yards handn't been fenced they would be hunting for trucks yet.

The trains that were most conspicuously late Wednesday were Union Pacific No. 4, due here at 7:30 a. m., which did not arrived till after 12 o'clock; Rock Island No. 41, four hours late from the east: Northwestern overland, No. 1, two hours late from Chicago; Northwestern No. 71, three hours late from Minneapolis; Missouri Pacific No. 51, one hour and a half late. Northwestern train No. 76, which left here for Minneapolis at 7:55 Tuesday night and had to go in the teeth of the gale all the way, was four hours late up there.

MRS. CHAMBERLAIN HAS TACT. Aids Her Husband in His Work of

Pacifying South African People. PRETORIA, Transvaal-All doubts as to whether the Boers would partichonor of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and Mrs. Chamberlain were dissipated by the appearance of Generals Botha, Delarey and Cronje at the garden party given by the governor Tuesday. The attendance of the townspeo-

ple, however, was not large. Mrs. Chamberlain is tactfully aiding the secretary in his pacificatory mission. When General Cronje was introduced she at first dld not catch his name, but immediately she heard it was General Cronje. Mrs. Chamberlain sent for him and engaged in a lengthy conversation with the noted general.

Pennsylvania Stock Grows.

PHILADELPHIA-The call for the meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad for March ! contains a notification that the shareholders will be asked to authorize an increase in the capital stock of more than \$400,000,000, or nearly double the amount outstanding.

China Is Given Notice.

PEKIN.-At a meeting Wednesday all the foreign ministers except United States Minister Conger signed the ernment that a failure to fulfill its obligations in refusing to pay the war indemnity on a gold basis, as provided for by the peace protocol, would entail grave consequences.

Gas Puts Fire Out at Last.

JEROME, Ariz.-The mine fire that has been threatening to destroy the United States Verde copper mine at this place for four months has been extinguished.

Heavy carbonic acid gas was forced down the shaft, displacing the oxygen and finally smothering the flames.

Sensational Reports are Denied.

LISBON.-The reports sent out from here that reservoirs in this city had burst, that many persons had been drowned and that the people were panic-stricken are untrue. As a matter of fact, a bursting water pipe flooded one shop, which was damaged to the extent of \$150. No one was injured.

Rifles for the Sultan. PARIS.-The Temps correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that representatives of the Mausers signed a delivery to the Ottoman army of 200,

THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Latest Quotations from South Omaha and Kansas City. SOUTH OMAHA.

CATTLE-The receipts of cattle were more liberal here Friday morning than anticipated, and besides that other points were quoted a little lower, so that buyers were rather bearish in their views Trading was rather slow from start to finish, as sellers were holding for steady prices. A smaller proportion of the recelpts than usual consisted of corn-fed steers, and the quality was also rather ding a little lower, and in most cases succeeded in taking off 57210c, but some sales looked very near steady. The commoner the quality the harder the cattle were to dispose of at satisfactory prices, The big bulk of the receipts consisted of medium grade cows, and buyers made good use of the opportunity to pound the market. As a general thing the decline could be put at about a dime, but a good many sales tooked worse than not that much lower. Sellers did not like the idea of selling out for less money, so that the morning was well advanced before the bulk of the offerings was disposed of. Bulls and stags felt the effects of the decline on cows and steers, and were a little slow and weak. Veal calves, though, held about steady. The few bunches of stockers and feeders that were offered sold at just about steady prices, in spite of the fact that it was Friday. The light receipts all the week have made speculators anxious for good cattle, and sellers experienced no trouble in disposing of those kinds. The common stuff was rather slow and weak. SHEEP-There was a very light run of

sheep and lambs here Friday morning, and the market was again active and strong on all desirable grades. A string of western lambs sold at \$5.00 and a deck of western lambs sold as high as \$5.40, which is the highest price paid here in some little time. There were no good western wethers or yearlings offered, but some ewes of fair quality brought \$3.85. Owing to the light receipts and good demand, the pens were cleared in good season. The supply of feeders was so nght that a test of the market was not made, but there were enough orders in the hands of commission men to make good stuff sell fully steady. Quotations: Choice western lambs, \$5.00@5.25; fair to good lambs, \$4.50@5.00; choice native lambs, \$5.15@5.50; choice yearlings, \$4.50@4.70; fair to good yearlings, \$4,0004,50; choice wethers. \$4.15@4.40; fair to good wethers, \$3.75 224 00; choice ewes, \$3.50/24.00; fair to good ewes, \$3.0075.50; feeder lambs, \$3.0074.00; feeder yearlings, \$3,00@3.50; feeder wethers, \$2.7563.50; feeder ewes, \$1.5062.25.

HOGS-There was a very light run of hogs here Friday, but other markets were quoted considerably lower, so that proces took a drop here also. The market opened generally a dime lower than the day before and there was very little change from start to finish. The market was rather slow, as sellers thought they ought to get more money in view of the light receipts. The bulk of the hogs sold from \$6.35 to \$6.45. The lighter loads sold largely from \$6.37% down, with butcher weights mostly at \$6.40, and the heavy hogs brought from \$6.40 to \$6.471/2. Although trading was rather slow, the market came to a close in good season. In comparing the market with Thursday it should be noted that the quality was much poorer Friday. For that reason the market on paper looks much worse than ipate in the entertainments given in it really was. Considering quality, the market was hardly a dime lower.

KANSAS CITY.

CATTLE-Receipts, 3,000 head, including 500 Texans; market steady to strong; native steers, \$1.75@5.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.40%4.20; Texas cows, \$2.15 93.00; native cows and heifers, \$1.50@4.30; stockers and feeders, \$3.60@4.40; bulls, \$2.65 %3.50; calves, \$3.00@7.00.

HOGS-Receipts, 6.000 head; market 1007 15c lower; bulk of sales, \$6.3546.47%; heavy, \$6.30976.50; packers, \$6.25976.45; medium. \$6,30@6.4742; light, \$5,90@6.50; Yorkers. \$6.25/46.30; pigs, \$5.45/46.00.

SHEEP-Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady; muttons, \$3.0074.10; lambs, \$3.6077 5.45; range wethers, \$3.00@4.60; ewes, \$3.00

Beet Sugar Men Resolve.

WASHINGTON, D. C .- The American Beet Sugar association held its annual meeting here and passed resolutions withdrawing any opposition to the ratification of the Cuban reciproc- her arm. 'Make him stop practicing ity treaty, recommending that the treaty be so amended as to express in precise language what is intended pleasantly as I could, 'and a man must to be secured by it to the beet sugar manufacturers of the United States, viz.: During the period of five years covered by the treaty no sugar exported from Cuba shall be admitted to the United States at a reduction of duty greater than 20 per cent of joint note informing the Chinese gov- the rates of duty thereon as provided by the tariff act of July 24, 1897.

The association also adopted a resolution protesting against the unnecessary stimulation of the sugar and tobacco industries of the Philippine Islands by means of further tariff reductions, thus, as the resolution stated, encouraging the people of those islands where the labor is but a few cents a day, to produce those things which this country can produce rather than such commodities as they are liable to produce.

Paul Hellen, the French artist, will shortly pay the United States a visit He is famous for his dry point por traits and is known as the Du Maurier of France. His daughter Helen, now 16, is his best model.

Wrong Name on License.

GARLAND, Wyo .- Harry Glassey and Miss Ilughes were to have been married at Burlington on Christmas day, but to the consternation of the minister and the prospective bride and groom the discovery was made just as the ceremony was to be performed that instead of the name of Hiss Hughes on the marriage license contract Wednesday providing for the the name of another young woman appeared. The wedding was postponed until the correction was made.

## SILENCED THE MUSIC

HOW QUIET-LOVING CITIZEN GOT HIS REVENGE.

The Dulcet Tones of the Piano and the Scraping of the Violin Lost in the Fierce Blast of the Resurrected

Invariably on a Sunday, when a man has a mind to sleep, or in the evening when he pants for rest and quiet, the planos begin their work. Then, especially if it be a neighborhood of flats, there issue from every window the dulcet strains of a host of alleged rare classics.

"There ought to be a law," said a tired householder, "prohibiting such torture. To a sensitive musician it is worse than death by inches. I think on the block where I have the misfortune to live there average fifteen pianos to a house, and the result is ear-splitting.

"I did get my revenge the other day." he continued. "All Sunday morning I had been tortured by the family across the way. The twins were doing a duet and incidentally were raising my hair in misery. On one side of me a lady of uncertain years and no voice was warbling a touching ditty; on the other a performer was executing marvelous feats in a loud if not entrancing fashion, while behind me a youthful devotee was practicing on a violin. Of all earthy horrors the one most to be shunned is that same devotee and his violin. I sought oblivion in the park, and even there marveled at the chatter of the birds. But I thirsted for ven-

geance and, in time, it was mine. "That afternoon the young woman next door, happily being exhausted from her vocal exercises of the morning, was silent for the first time in the history of the block; so was the young hopeful in the rear, and the twins were taking a needed rest from toil. Everything was peaceful but the soul within me. That tossed and still smarted from the morning's uproar. I lay down to think out my scheme of vengeance-and then, suddenly as a light from heaven, it came to me.

"In the happy days when we were numbered among the 'country folk' the family possessed a large horn. which, from serving the lofty purpose of calling the farm hands to dinner descended to the ignoble use of heralding tallyho and hay rides along the country road. I got it out from a bundle of rubbish in the storeroom and looked it over. The dust lay thick upon its sides, but its body still held within its blasts of terrific volume,

needing only to be properly expelled. "I started cheerfully for the back yard. Everything was wrapped in the hush of Sunday afternoon. Not. even the cats were playing about, but lay idly stretched in the sun. The, flowers nodded drowsily to one another, and the green shutters along the block looked like great closed eyes.

"I faltered, but only for an instant. Then I raised the horn to my lips and blew with a royal will. The blast almost shook the ground. It bounded away on the wings of the drowsy breeze and came back in a thousand echoes. The cat jumped up and humped her back with fright; I saw a shutter flung wide next door and the maiden lady of uncertain age lean far out. Then I blew once more, and like magic the place was alive. A head appeared from every window and the roar of angry threats and shouts that greeted me almost annihilated me.

" What do you mean by disturbing the peace like that, sir?' shouted the mother of the violinist. 'I shall report you to-morrow.

"I grinned and pointed to the small face of her son, just visible through on his violin first,' I retorted. 'I don't play a piano, you know,' I explained have his way of amusing himself. Those pianos and violin are yoursthis is mine.

"Then I turned and went peacefully into the house and hung up my horn with a satisfied smile. It had done its work, and well.

"That night the stillness of death tell upon the neighborhood, and for the first time in three years I slept the indisturbed sleep of an innocent child."-New York Times.

A Lingual Phenomenon. "An' you says, Brer Eph'm." said the

convert, thoughtfully, "dat ah kain't: cuss nor sw'ar none after I's been bapize'?'

"De Bible says no, Brer Saul." "Nor say 'Good Lor',' nor one o' dem' ings?

"Not unless you's in meetin', Brer

"Ump! I ain' drive no mules in neetin' en I kain' take de meetin' ter le mules. Dat Baptis' 'ligion ain' no ligion fu' a mule driver. De baptism Thle ter swink his bocabulary."-Washington Times.

The Whaler's Fine Voyage.

"That reminds me," said Congresscan Littlefield of Maine, "of a story ey tell on an old whaler of New edford. He was gone for a two cars' cruise after whales in the South Atlantic. Finally one day the ship eas seen coming up the bay, and the rener rushed down to the pier to be he first to greet the Captain and asertain the result of his venture. "How many whales did you get?"

houted the owner. "Narry a whale." was the reply, "but we had an awful fine sail."-Philadelphia Press.